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līgfyrr, adds ns. P. 225, *weard*, *Dan.* 460, is as., not ns.; it is to be construed with *ic sēcan gefrægn*, l. 458. P. 230, s. v. *wit-gian*, for prt. 3s., r. prt. ort. 3s.

The following words have been omitted from the glossary: *blōdig* (*Ex.* 329, 573); *lēodwerod* (*Ex.* 77); *nēar* (*Ex.* 308); *sylllic* (*Ex.* 109); *wæfre* (*Dan.* 240); *waterscipe* (*Dan.* 388); *yrre* (occurrence in *Dan.* 554 not recorded).

As an illustration of one of those differences between the *Exodus* and the *Daniel* that point to a difference in authorship, it may be noted that the present edition averages one page of notes to 20 lines of the *Exodus* and one page of notes to 37.7 lines of the *Daniel*; i. e., the former poem seems to present about twice as much difficulty as the latter.

One textual conjecture may be allowed here. After Nebuchadnezzar, despite Daniel's interpretation of the dream of the tree, has hardened his heart and accordingly been overtaken by the wrath of God, the poem reads (615-618),

Swā wōd wera in gewindagum
gēocrostne sīð in Godes wite,
ðara þe eft lifigende lēode begēte,
Nabochodonossor.

Wōd is Dietrich's emendation for ms. *woð*. *Wera*, however, seems to make no sense. I propose to read *werig*, 'accursed,' a word which occurs in *Dan.* 267, and which would be in keeping with the context.

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ADAMS, ARTHUR: The Syntax of the Temporal Clause in Old English Prose. (Yale Studies in English, XXXII). New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1907.

To the Yale studies in English, in which there has already appeared Dr. Shearin's study of the expression of purpose, Dr. Arthur Adams contributes a thorough analysis of the temporal clause in Old English prose. To the historian of English grammar this dissertation will be of great value. The writer has painstakingly examined from every angle "eight thousand or more clauses," and he has tabulated his results with a precision and exhaustiveness that render further statistical investigation unnecessary. Not only does an appendix supply the references to all the (8861) temporal clauses, grouped under the con-

nectives which serve to introduce them, but the careful tables show at a glance just how often a given temporal conjunction occurs in any document, the number of instances in which the mode is indicative, optative, or indeterminate, and the extent to which the so-called modal auxiliaries are employed in their full verbal content. In the body of his dissertation the author confines himself to an analysis of typical or questionable cases, his discussion of the latter being particularly interesting. The principal chapter is concerned with the connectives, which Dr. Adams groups under six heads, according to the temporal relation between subordinate and main clause which they attempt to denote. He thus distinguishes connectives indicating (a) time when, (b) immediate sequence, (c) duration, (d) the time of an action by reference to the preceding action, (e) the time of an action by reference to a subsequent action, and (f) the time of the termination of the action of the main clause. There are two additional chapters in the dissertation, one dealing with the mode of the verb, and the other, a single page in length, making a statement concerning the position of the temporal clause and the sequence of tenses. The writer's method in the body of his work is, in the nature of the case, essentially descriptive. The historical and comparative points of view are not, however, lost sight of entirely, for there are frequent notes in which reference is made to later English developments or to analogies in parallel Germanic dialects.

In making his generalizations, Dr. Adams has but rarely had occasion to correct or modify the existing interpretations of the constructions he has examined, or to add something striking to our knowledge of them. One cannot escape a feeling of futility when, after reading that the author has counted thirty-three hundred clauses introduced by *þa* (p. 12) and two thousand introduced by *þonne*, he is told that the distinction between the two conjunctions is best made in the words of Wülfing or Bosworth-Toller (p. 18). When the writer finds it necessary to disagree with Wülfing, he is likely to be found leaning on the support of Mätzner's authority, as in the interpretation of the meaning of *mid þy* (pp. 41-42). Many of the conclusions which Dr. Adams sums up at the end of the discussion, if they are not already familiar, as when he says that the so-called modal auxiliaries have their full verbal content, are either negative, like his statement that the syntax of the temporal clause is essentially the same throughout the Old English period, or they are colorless, like his assertion that Ælfric seldom omits *þe* from the conjunctive formulae,—a generalization to which no particular significance is attached. However, Dr. Adams does point out for the first time the frequency with which the indicative form

of the verb occurs in *ar* clauses, and distinguishes clearly and accurately between the optative and indicative usages with that conjunction. The general meagreness of the positive results reflects no discredit on the author of the dissertation, for Dr. Adams has drawn from the subject all that it is capable of yielding; it is merely pointed out because it inevitably suggests the thought that any investigation which almost limits itself to a field already so thoroughly covered in the elaborate work of Wülfing must be comparatively fruitless. One may be pardoned for venturing to remark that in view of the many more pressing problems of English syntax which await solution, the writer of the present dissertation might have expended his energy to greater advantage in regions less explored.

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NOTES.

The University of California recently has added to its publications a series in Modern Philology, the first number of which is a doctor's thesis, entitled *Der junge Goethe und das Publikum* by W. R. R. Pinger. The subject is certainly one deserving careful and exhaustive treatment, despite the fact that it suggests a certain chapter in Scherer's now almost forgotten *Poetik*. For the history of the literature of a nation may comprise all its literary documents and still remain 'das Fragment der Fragmente,' as Gœthe says, as long as it does not reflect also the response of the people to the efforts of their leading poets, the effect of these efforts upon the contemporaries and the growth of the message of the poets in the mind of the public. The importance of the mutual relations between a poet like Gœthe and his readers is, therefore, quite evident.

The author of the present study takes into consideration only one side of the problem, i. e., the poet's attitude toward his readers. By numerous quotations from Gœthe's works and correspondence, which show a laudable amount of careful reading, he attempts to disprove the poet's statement in *Dichtung und Wahrheit* that he felt for a long time nothing but disregard and even contempt for the public. That his statement is an exaggeration goes without saying, despite the fact that nearly all of Gœthe's biographers have accepted it on its face-value. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that Gœthe's relations to the general public were always those of the intellectual aristocrat. To be sure, not in the sense of the learned poetasters of the 17th and 18th centuries, who looked with disdain upon the profanum vulgus. But the very nature of Gœthe's message made it necessary that he addressed it an 'die kleinste Schaar, die edle Geisterschaft, seine Gemeinde. His early letters to Herder show how the prophetic ideal, 'der